

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

As a preliminary matter, Applicants note with appreciation that the proposed drawing correction filed on December 16, 2002, is approved by the Examiner. As required, a corrected drawing is submitted with this Response.

Applicants also note with appreciation that the Office Action acknowledges the claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. §119, and that all certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Applicants further note with appreciation the acknowledgment in the Office Action of the claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §120.

Finally, Applicants note with appreciation that the submission filed on January 16, 2003 has been entered.

DRAWINGS

As noted in Paragraph 2 of the Office Action, the proposed drawing correction (Fig. 2A), filed on December 16, 2002, has been approved by the Examiner. A proper drawing correction is submitted herewith, as required.

Specifically, Fig. 2A has been revised to provide reference numerals corresponding to corrugated portion 23, generally straight intermediate portion 23a, and straightened extension portion (or connecting segment) 23b.

CLAIM REJECTIONS – 35 U.S.C. §112

Claims 54-61 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph, for failure to recite "generally straight intermediate portions" or "connecting member" in the specification. The Office Action suggests that specific reference to "generally straight intermediate portions" or/and "connecting member" should be added to the specification.

Applicants have made the following amendments to the specification:

- (1) With respect to the "generally straight intermediate portions" recited in claims 55 and 59, an exemplary embodiment of such generally straight intermediate portions are indicated in Fig. 2A by the numeral 23a, and appropriate reference has been added in the specification in the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 11;
- (2) With respect to the "one or more generally straightened extension portions" recited in claims 54-60, an exemplary embodiment of such generally straightened extension

portions are indicated in Fig. 2A by the numeral 23b, and appropriate reference has been added to the specification in the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 24;

- (3) With respect to "connecting segment" recited in claim 61, the Office Action refers to a "connecting member" but that term is not recited in Applicants' claims. An exemplary embodiment of a connecting segment is indicated in Fig. 2A by the numeral 23b, and appropriate reference has been added to the specification in the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 24; and
- (4) With respect to "corrugated portion" recited in claims 54-60, an exemplary embodiment of such a corrugated portion is indicated in Fig. 2A by the numeral 23, and appropriate reference has been added to the specification in the paragraph beginning at page 23, line 11.

It is respectfully submitted that no new matter has been added to the specification by virtue of the foregoing amendments. The references added to the specification merely confirm aspects of the exemplary embodiment already illustrated in original Fig. 2A.

CLAIM REJECTION - U.S.C. §102

Preliminarily, Applicants acknowledge with appreciation that the rejection of claims 55, 56, 59, and 61 as anticipated by MacGregor (U.S. 4,994,071) has been withdrawn. Nevertheless, claims 54, 57 and 58 stand rejected as being anticipated by MacGregor; claims 60 and 61 stand rejected as being anticipated by Maeda (WO 93/13825); and claims 54, 55, 56, 57 and 59-61 stand rejected as being anticipated by the newly-cited Wolff reference (U.S. 5,104,404). Each of these rejections are addressed in the following paragraphs:

Claim 54

Claim 54 recites a generally tubular prosthesis having, among other features, at least two hoop-like tubular portions that are axially arranged generally adjacent to one another. For example, the embodiment of Applicants' tubular prosthesis illustrated in Figure 2A includes hoop-like tubular portions 20 that are axially arranged generally adjacent to one another. The tubular portions 20 are proximal to one another as at the location labeled 21 in Figure 2A, and the tubular portions 20 optionally contact one another. Accordingly, the hoop-like tubular portions axially arranged "generally adjacent to one another," as recited in claim 54, are proximal to one another.

Claim 54 also recites that the prosthesis includes a plurality of discrete structural wires or filaments joined together to form the prosthesis, the wires or filaments each having one or more corrugated portions and at least some of the wires or filaments having one or more generally straightened extension portions. Accordingly, at least some wires or filaments of claim 54 have one or more corrugated portions and one or more generally straightened extension portions. For example, the embodiment of Applicants' tubular prosthesis illustrated in Figure 2A includes a wire provided with a corrugated portion 23 and a generally straightened extension portion 23b.

Claim 54 stands rejected as anticipated by MacGregor or Wolff. Those rejections are respectfully traversed.

With respect to the MacGregor reference, the Office Action states that MacGregor's Figure 1A shows at least two of the hoop-like tubular portions being axially arranged generally adjacent to one another. Applicants respectfully disagree.

The ordinary dictionary meaning of the term "adjacent" is "[l]ying near or close at hand; adjoining, contiguous" (see the enclosed dictionary definition). However, Figure 1A of MacGregor shows loops 12 that are separated by at least a loop's axial width. In other words, the gap interposed to separate successive loops 12 is larger than the axial width of the loops themselves. Such a configuration cannot be considered to constitute "hoop-like tubular portions . . . axially arranged generally adjacent to one another" as recited in Applicants' claim 54 because the loops 12 of MacGregor are not lying near or close at hand, adjoining, or contiguous. Accordingly, MacGregor fails to anticipate claim 54.

With respect to the newly-cited Wolff reference, Wolff discloses a device that utilizes a number of stent segments flexibly connected together by a hinge between each adjacent stent segment (column 1, lines 45-47). According to the teaching of Wolff, stent segments 12 are each made of individual wire elements welded together (column 3, lines 42-44). Hinges 14 are welded at each end to stent segments 12 using either laser or resistance welding techniques (column 3, lines 46-48).

Instead of Applicants' claimed wires or filaments each having one or more corrugated portions and at least some having one or more generally straightened extension portions, Wolff teaches stent segments that are each made of plural wire elements welded together, and hinges are welded to stent segments to join the stent segments. Also, instead of hoop-like tubular portions formed from the corrugated portions of two or more wires or filaments, Wolff

teaches the formation of stent segments from generally straight wire elements that are welded together. None of the wire elements taught by Wolff to form a stent segment includes a corrugated portion. For the foregoing reasons, the Wolff reference fails to anticipate claim 54.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 54 is allowable over the MacGregor and Wolff references.

Claim 55

Claim 55 recites that the corrugations formed in each wire comprise zig-zags having V-shaped apices connected by generally straight intermediate portions. For example, the embodiment of Applicants' tubular prosthesis illustrated in Figure 2A includes a wire with corrugations having zig-zags with V-shaped apices 22 that are connected to one another by generally straight intermediate portions 23a that extend between the apices 22.

Claim 55 stands rejected as being anticipated by Wolff. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

As mentioned previously in connection with claim 54, instead of Applicants' claimed wires each having one or more corrugated portions, Wolff teaches stent segments 12 each made of individual wire elements welded together, wherein the stent segments 12 are connected by hinges 14 (column 3, lines 40-44). The individual wire elements that are welded according to Wolff are generally straight wire elements that lack corrugations. The individual wire elements of Wolff therefore lack zig-zags having V-shaped apices connected by generally straight intermediate portions, as recited in Applicants' claim 55.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 55 is allowable over the Wolff reference.

Claim 56

Claim 56 recites a tubular prosthesis having at least some straightened extension portions oriented skew relative to the tubular axis of the prosthesis. Referring to annotated Figure 2A (enclosed), one embodiment of Applicants' tubular prosthesis includes extension portions that are skew with respect to the axis of the tubular prosthesis.

Claim 56 stands rejected as anticipated by Wolff. Specific reference is made in the Office Action to Figures 1, 4 and 5 of Wolff. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

Wolff teaches the use of interconnecting hinges 14 welded at each end to stent segments 12 (column 3, line 46-49). In Wolff's Figures 4 and 5, an articulated stent 28 is made up of three segments 30 connected together by two wires 32 (column 4, lines 17-18). Those wires 32, as illustrated in Wolff's Figure 4 extend along the axis of the articulated stent 28. In contrast, claim 56 recites straightened extension portions oriented skew relative to the tubular axis.

With specific reference to Wolff's Figure 5, which shows Wolff's articulated stent 28 installed within an artery 34 which has a bend and a reverse bend (column 4, lines 30-32), the wires 32 connecting the stent segments 30 generally follow the tubular axis of the bent stent 28 and that of the artery 34. Accordingly, the wires 32 should not be considered to be oriented skew relative to the tubular axis.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 56 is allowable over the Wolff reference.

Claim 57

Claim 57 recites a tubular prosthesis having, among other features, tubular portions that are arranged generally adjacent to each other. As described previously in connection with claim 54, and referring to Applicants' Figure 2A for illustration, tubular portions 20 are arranged generally adjacent to each other in that they are lying near or close at hand, adjoining, or contiguous.

For the same reasons set forth in connection with claim 54, MacGregor fails to anticipate claim 57. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claim 57 as anticipated by MacGregor should be withdrawn.

Claim 57 also stands rejected based on the Wolff reference. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

As discussed in connection with prior claims, the Wolff reference lacks wires or filaments each having one or more corrugated portions, wherein the hoop-like tubular portions are formed from corrugated portions of two or more of the wires or filaments. Accordingly, claim 57 is not anticipated by the Wolff reference.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 57 is allowable over the MacGregor and Wolff references.

Claim 58

Dependent claim 58 incorporates all of the features of independent claim 54 and further recites that the prosthesis is a forked prosthesis comprising a generally tubular main branch and at least two secondary branches extending from the main branch.

Claim 58 stands rejected as anticipated by MacGregor. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

It is respectfully submitted that, for the same reasons set forth herein in connection with claim 54, MacGregor fails to anticipate claim 58 because claim 58 recites hoop-like tubular portions that are axially arranged generally "adjacent" to one another, according to the plain meaning of "adjacent." Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 58 is respectfully requested.

Claim 59

Claim 59 recites a tubular prosthesis comprising, among other features, one or more wires or filaments each having one or more corrugated portions, wherein the corrugated portions have zig-zags with V-shaped apices connected by generally straight intermediate portions. The prosthesis also includes one or more generally straightened extension portions extending between and connecting consecutive hoop-like tubular portions, wherein the straightened extension portion is oriented skew relative to the tube axis and extends in a substantially helical path. Consecutive hoop-like tubular portions are connected at a point circumferentially displaced from the extension portion.

Claim 59 stands rejected based on the Wolff reference. That rejection is respectfully traversed.

As stated previously in connection with other claims, however, Wolff fails to utilize wires each having one or more corrugated portions. Wolff also fails to disclose hoop-like tubular portions formed from such corrugated portions of two or more wires or filaments. Wolff further fails to disclose a straightened extension portion of at least one wire or filament that is oriented skew relative to the tube axis and extending in a substantially helical path.

Finally, Wolff also fails to disclose or suggest that consecutive hoop-like tubular portions are connected not only by a generally straightened extension portion but are also connected at a point circumferentially displaced from such an extension portion. Claim 59 specifically recites that consecutive ones of the hoop-like tubular portions are also connected at a point circumferentially displaced from the extension portions, a feature missing in Wolff.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 59 is allowable over the Wolff reference.

Claim 60

Claim 60 recites a tubular prosthesis having, among other features, a plurality of wires or filaments each having one or more corrugated portions. Claim 60 further recites that at least one of the wires or filaments has one or more generally straightened extension portions that extend in a helical path between and connect consecutive hoop-like tubular portions. Referring to Applicants' Figure 2A, one embodiment of the extension portions extends in a helical path with respect to the axis of the tubular prosthesis.

Claim 60 stands rejected based on Maeda or Wolff. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

With respect to the Maeda reference, Maeda simply discloses a zigzag pattern 5 that is helically wound about a central axis 31 such that a majority of the bends 8 are distributed in a helix along the length of the stent 30. In other words, Maeda suggests orienting the zigzag pattern 5 along a helical path to form a tubular stent. By helically winding its zigzag pattern 5 (so that bends 8 are distributed in a helix), Maeda has eliminated any need for extension portions.

Because Maeda teaches a helically wound zigzag pattern 5, Maeda fails to suggest the use of a generally straightened extension portion of a wire that forms a tubular portion for the connection of consecutive tubular portions. The filament 32 should not be considered a generally straightened extension portion because it is not a component of a wire that forms a tubular portion.

Additionally, Maeda also fails to disclose a prosthesis having a plurality of wires or filaments, wherein each of the wires or filaments has one or more corrugated portions and at least one of the wires or filaments has one or more generally straightened extension portions. This feature is recited in claim 60.

With respect to the Wolff reference, and as stated previously with respect to other claims, Wolff lacks a plurality of wires or filaments wherein each of the wires or filaments has one or more corrugated portions. Instead, Wolff teaches stent segments 12 each made of individual, generally straight wire elements that are welded together. Accordingly, Wolff fails to suggest hoop-like tubular portions formed from corrugated portions of two or more wires or

filaments. Finally, Wolff fails to disclose or suggest straightened extension portions that extend in a helical path between and connect consecutive hoop-like tubular portions, as described previously with respect to other claims.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 60 is allowable over the Maeda and Wolff references.

Claim 61

Claim 61 recites an endoluminal stent having, among other features, hoops including a plurality of sinuous or zig-zag segments having apices in a plane substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the stent. Claim 61 further recites that adjacent hoops are connected by a connecting segment that extends along a helical path from one adjacent hoop to another.

Claim 61 stands rejected based on Maeda or Wolff. These rejections are respectfully traversed.

As mentioned previously with respect to prior claims, Maeda discloses a zig-zag pattern 5 that is helically wound about a central axis 31 such that a majority of the bends 8 are distributed in a helix along the length of the stent 30. Maeda therefore fails to suggest hoops having a plurality of sinuous or zig-zag segments having apices in a plane substantially perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the stent.

In fact, Maeda teaches away from that claimed feature of Applicants' invention. Specifically, at page 5, lines 26-29, Maeda teaches that the zigzag pattern 5 should be wound in such a way that a majority of the bends 8 are distributed in a helix along the length of the stent 30. If all of Maeda's bends 8 were oriented in planes perpendicular to the tube's axis, the Maeda zigzag pattern 5 would not progress along the length of the stent.

With respect to the Wolff reference, and as explained with respect to prior claims, Wolff fails to disclose adjacent hoops connected by a connecting segment that extends along a helical path from one adjacent hoop to another. Wolff therefore fails to anticipate claim 61.

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that claim 61 is allowable over Maeda and Wolff.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, in view of the correction of Figure 2A and the amendments to the specification, it is respectfully submitted that the rejections of claims 54-61 should be

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Amendment Dated June 11, 2003
Reply to Office Action of February 11, 2003

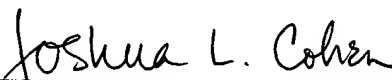
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withdrawn. It is respectfully submitted that this application is now in form for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested.

Request for Extension of Time

In the subject application, it is requested that the shortened period for responding to the Official Action dated February 11, 2003 be extended one (1) month until June 11, 2003. Enclosed is the Patent Application processing fee of \$110 under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17.

Respectfully submitted,



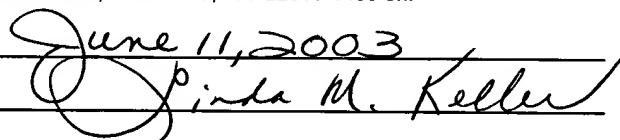
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JLC/lk
Enclosures: Figure 2A (1 sheet)
Copy Dictionary Definition

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ad-e-no-ma (ad'ə-nō'mā) *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor of glandular origin or structure. [**<ADEN(O)-** + **-OMA**] — **ad-e-nom-a-tous** (ad'ə-nom'ə-təs) *adj.*

ad-e-no-vi-rus (ad'ə-nō-vī'rəs) *n.* Any of a group of viruses found in the human adenoids and affecting chiefly the respiratory tract and the adjoining lymph glands.

Aden Protectorate Formerly, a group of Arab tribal districts on the southern coast of the Arabian Peninsula comprising a British protectorate, now a part of South Yemen.

a-dept (ə-dept') *adj.* Highly skillful; proficient. — **ad-ep't** (ad'ep't, ə-dept') *n.* 1 One fully skilled in any art; an expert. 2 *Archaic* An alchemist who professed to have discovered how to convert base metals into gold. [**<L adeptus** having attained, pp. of *adipisci* attain **<ad-** to + *apisci* get] — **a-dept'ly** *adv.* — **a-dept'ness** *n.*

ad-e-quate (ad'ə-kwit) *adj.* 1 Equal to what is required; suitable to the case or occasion; fully sufficient. 2 Equal in size, extent, value, etc. [**<L adaequatus**, pp. of *adaequare* **<ad-** to + *aequus* equal] — **ad-e-qua-cy** (ad'ə-kwə-sē), **ad'e-quate-ness** *n.* — **ad'e-quate-ly** *adv.*

Synonyms: commensurate, enough, equal, fit, fitting, plentiful, satisfactory, sufficient. *Adequate, commensurate, enough, and sufficient* signify equal to some given occasion or work. *Commensurate* is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. *Work is satisfactory* if it satisfies those for whom it is done, while it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. Compare **AMPLE, COMPETENT**. *Antonyms:* inadequate, insufficient, unequal, unfit, unsatisfactory.

Ad-er-nō (ā-der-nō) Former name of **ADRANO**. **ad-ex-tre-mum** (ad eks-trē'məm) *Latin* To the extreme; finally.

ad-feet-ed (ad-fek'tid) *adj.* *Math.* Containing different powers of an unknown quantity. [Specialized var. of **AFFECTED**]

ad fin. At, to, or toward the end (*L ad finem*). **ad fi-nem** (ad fī'nem) *Latin* To the end.

ad-her-e (ad-hīr') *v.i.* **ad-hered, ad-her-ing** 1 To stick fast or together. 2 To be attached or devoted, as a follower or disciple, to a party or faith: with *to*. 3 To follow closely or without deviation: with *to*: He *adhered* to the plan. 4 *Obs.* To be consistent, as an alibi. [**<L adhaerere** **<ad-** to + *haerere* stick]

ad-her-ence (ad-hīr'əns) *n.* The act or state of adhering; attachment; adhesion. Also **ad-her'-en-cy**. See *synonyms* under **ATTACHMENT**.

ad-her-ent (ad-hīr'ənt) *adj.* 1 Clinging or sticking fast. 2 *Bot.* Adnate; grown together. — *n.* One who is devoted or attached, as to a cause or leader; a follower: also **ad-her'er**. — **ad-her'-ent-ly** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): aid, aider, ally, backer, disciple, follower, partisan, supporter. An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. *Allies* may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. *Partisan* has the narrow sense of adhesion to a party. One may be an *adherent* or *supporter* of a party and not a *partisan*. *Backer* usually indicates a financial supporter. Compare **ACCESSORY**. *Antonyms:* adversary, antagonist, betrayer, deserter, enemy, hater, opponent, renegade, traitor.

ad-he-sion (ad-hē'zhən) *n.* 1 The act of adhering; the state of being attached; adherence. 2 Assent; concurrence. 3 Close connection, as of ideas. 4 *Physics* The binding force exerted by molecules of unlike substances when brought in contact, as wood and glue. 5 *Med.* A The joining of fractured or severed parts of the body. B Abnormal surface union of dissimilar tissues as a result of inflammation, etc. See *synonyms* under **ATTACHMENT**. [**<F adhesion** **<L adhaesio, -onis** **<adhaerere**. See **ADHERE**.]

ad-he-sive (ad-hē'siv) *adj.* 1 Having the quality of adhering; tending or causing to adhere; sticky; clinging. 2 Prepared to adhere; gummed. — *n.* A substance that causes adhesion. — **ad-he'sive-ly** *adv.* — **ad-he'sive-ness** *n.*

Synonyms (adj.): cohesive, glutinous, gummy, sticking, sticky, viscid, viscous. *Adhesive* is the scientific, *sticky* the popular word.

That which is *adhesive* tends to join itself to the surface of any other body with which it is placed in contact; *cohesive* expresses the tendency of particles of the same substance to hold together. *Antonyms:* free, inadhesive, loose, separable.

adhesive tape A piece or strip of fabric coated with adhesive material, used for bandages, dressings, etc.

ad-hib-it (ad-hīb'it) *v.t.* 1 To let in; admit, as to a court of law. 2 To affix; fasten, as a label. 3 To apply; administer, as a medicine. [**<L adhibitus**, pp. of *adhibere* hold towards, apply to **<ad-** to + *habere* have, hold] — **ad-hi-bi-tion** (ad'hī-bish'ən) *n.*

ad hoc (ad hok') *Latin* With respect to this (particular thing); up to this time.

ad hoc committee A committee formed for a specific purpose in a specific situation.

ad hom-i-nem (ad hom'ə-nem) *Latin* To the man; to one's individual passions and prejudices.

ad-i-a-bat-ic (ad'ē-ə-bat'ik, ā-dē-ə) *adj.* *Physics* Pertaining to a closed thermodynamic system in which changes are effected without gain or loss of heat, as in the insulated cylinder of an engine. [**<Gk. adiabatos** impassable **<a-** not + *dia-* through + *bainein* go]

ad-i-an-tum (ad'ē-an'təm) *n.* Any plant of a large genus (*Adiantum*) of ferns of the polypod family, the maidenhair ferns, bearing the spore cases on a reflexed portion of the margin of the frond. [**<L** **<Gk. adiantos** maidenhair **<a-** not + *diainetn* make wet; because the fronds resist wetting]

ad-i-aph-o-re-sis (ad'ē-af'ə-rē'sis) *n.* *Physiol.* Absence or deficiency of perspiration. [**<A-** without + *DIAPHORESIS*] — **ad'i-aph-o-ret'ic** (-ret'ik) *adj.*

ad-i-aph-o-rous (ad'ē-af'ə-rəs) *adj.* 1 Not included under the essential tenets or principles of religion and morality. 2 *Med.* Incapable of doing either harm or good, as a drug. [**<Gk. adiaphoros** **<a-** not + *diaphoros* different **<dia-** through + *pherein* carry]

ad-i-a-ther-man-cy (ad'ē-ə-thūr'mān-sē) *n.* *Physics* The quality of being impervious to radiant heat. [**<Gk. a-** not + *dia* through + *thermē* heat]

a-dieu (ə-dōō', ə-dyōō'; *Fr.* ə-dyōē') *n. pl.* **a-dieux** (ə-dyōē') A farewell. — *interj.* Good-by; farewell: literally, "to God (I commend you)." See *synonyms* under **FAREWELL**. [**<F** **<a** to + *dieu* God]

A-di-ge (ā-dē-jā) A river of northern Italy, flowing 220 miles to the Adriatic.

ad in-fi-ni-tum (ad in'fī-ni'təm) To infinity; hence, limitlessly. [**<L**]

ad in-ter-im (ad in'tər-im) Meanwhile; in the meantime. [**<L**]

a-di-os (ā-dē-ōs', ad'ē-ōs'; *Sp.* ə-dyōs') *interj.* Farewell; good-by: literally, "to God (I commend you)." [**<Sp.** **<a** to + *dios* God]

ad-i-pes-cent (ad'ə-pes'ənt) *adj.* Growing or becoming fat. [**<L adeps** fat + **-ESCENT**]

a-dip-ic (ə-dip'ik) *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from fat. [**<L adeps, adipis** fat]

adipic acid A white crystalline compound, C₆H₈O₄, formed by the action of nitric acid on fats: used in the manufacture of resins and plastics.

ad-i-po-cere (ad'ə-pō-sir') *n.* *Physiol.* A fatty substance formed by decomposition of animal tissues under the influence of moisture and deprivation of air; corpse fat. [**<F adipocire** **<L adeps, adipis** fat + *cera* wax] — **ad-i-poc-er-ous** (ad'ə-pōs'ər-əs) *adj.*

ad-i-po-ma (ad'ə-pō'mā) *n. pl. -ma-ta* (-mā-tā) *Pathol.* A fatty tumor, especially of the scrotum; also, internal fat. [**<NL** **<L adeps, adipis** fat + **-OMA**] — **ad-i-pom-a-tous** (ad'ə-pom'ə-təs) *adj.*

ad-i-pose (ad'ə-pōs) *adj.* Of or pertaining to fat; fatty: also **ad-i-pous** (ad'ə-pas). See *synonyms* under **CORPULENT**. — *n.* Fat. [**<NL adiposus** **<L adeps** fat] — **ad'i-pose'ness**, **ad-i-pos-i-ty** (ad'ə-pōs'ə-tē) *n.*

ad-i-po-sis (ad'ə-pō'sis) *n.* General fatness; corpulence.

Ad-i-ron-dack Mountains (ad'ə-rōn'dak) A mountain range in NE New York; highest peak, 5,344 feet. Also **Ad'i-ron-dacks**.

ad-it (ad'it) *n.* 1 An approach; entrance; passage. 2 A nearly horizontal entrance to a mine. 3 Access; admission. See *synonyms* under **ENTRANCE**. [**<L aditus**, pp. of *adire* approach **<ad-** to + *ire* go]

ad-ja-cen-cy (ə-jā'sən-sē) *n. pl. -cies* That which is contiguous or adjacent; contiguity. Also **ad-ja'cence**.

ad-ja-cent (ə-jā'sənt) *adj.* Lying near or close at hand; adjoining, contiguous. [**<L adjacens, -entis**, pp. of *adjacere* **<ad-** near + *jacere* lie] — **ad-ja-cent-ly** *adv.*

Synonyms: abutting, adjoining, attached, beside, bordering, close, conterminous, contiguous, near, neighboring, next, nigh. *Adjacent* farms may not be connected; if *adjoining*, they meet at the boundary line. *Conterminous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining*. *Near* is a relative word, places being called *near* upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the inhabitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many. *Antonyms:* detached, disconnected, disjointed, distant, remote, separate.

adjacent angle See under **ANGLE**.

ad-jec-ti-val (ə-jik'ti-vəl, ə-jik'ti-vəl) *adj.* Pertaining to or like an adjective. — **ad'jec-ti'-val-ly** *adv.*

ad-jec-tive (ə-jik'tiv) *n.* 1 *Gram.* A word used to limit or qualify a noun: one of the eight traditional parts of speech. 2 A dependent or corollary. — *adj.* 1 Pertaining to an adjective. 2 *Gram.* Depending upon or standing in adjunct relation to a noun. 3 Of the nature of an adjunct; dependent; procedural: *adjective law*. 4 *Chem.* Requiring the use of a mordant, as in dyeing. [**<L adjectivus** that is added **<ad-** add to + *jacere* throw] — **ad'jec-tive-ly** *adv.*

ad-join (ə-join') *v.t.* 1 To be next to; border upon. 2 *Obs.* To join to; append; unite: with *to*. — *v.i.* 3 To lie close together; be in contact. See *synonyms* under **ADD**. [**<OF ajoudre** **<L adjungere** **<ad-** to + *jungere* join]

ad-join-ing (ə-joi'ning) *adj.* Lying next; contiguous. See *synonyms* under **ADJACENT**.

ad-journ (ə-jūrn') *v.t.* 1 To put off to another day or place, as a meeting or session; postpone. 2 To put off to the next session, as the decision of a council. — *v.i.* 3 To postpone or suspend proceedings for a specified time: The court *adjourned* for three days. 4 *Colloq.* To move or go to another place: Shall we *adjourn* to the porch? See *synonyms* under **PROCRASTINATE, POSTPONE**. [**<OF ajourner, ajurner** **<LL adjournare** set a day **<L ad-** to + *diurnus* daily **<dies** day]

ad-journ-ment (ə-jūrn'mənt) *n.* The act of adjourning, or the period for which anything is adjourned; postponement.

ad-judge (ə-juj') *v.t.* 1 To determine or decide judicially, as a case. 2 To pronounce or order by law: His testimony was *adjudged* perjury. 3 To condemn or sentence; with *to*: The defendant was *adjudged* to imprisonment. 4 To award by law, as damages. 5 *Obs.* To regard or consider. [**<OF ajugier** **<L adjudicare** **<ad-** to + *judicare* judge. Doublet of **ADJUDICATE**.]

ad-ju-di-cate (ə-jū'di-kāt) *v. cat-ed, -cat-ing* *v.t.* To determine judicially, as a case; adjudge. — *v.i.* To act as a judge. [**<L adjudicatus**, pp. of *adjudicare*. Doublet of **ADJUDGE**.] — **ad-ju'di-ca'tor** *n.*

ad-ju-di-ca-tion (ə-jū'di-kā'shən) *n.* The act or process of adjudicating or adjudging; judicial decision.

ad-junct (ə-jŭŋkt) *adj.* Joined subordinately; auxiliary. — *n.* 1 Something connected subordinately; an auxiliary. 2 A person associated with another person in an auxiliary or subordinate relation; a helper; associate; assistant. 3 *Gram.* A word or words added to define, limit, qualify, or modify other words. 4 *Logic* Any non-essential quality of a thing, as distinguished from its essence or substance. See *synonyms* under **APPENDAGE, HELP**. [**<L adjunctus**, pp. of *adjungere*. See **ADJOIN**.]

ad-junc-tive (ə-jŭŋk'tiv) *adj.* Constituting or contributing to form an adjunct. — **ad-junc'tive-ly** *adv.*

ad-ju-ra-tion (ə-jū-rā'shən) *n.* The act of adjuring; a solemn oath.

ad-jur-a-to-ry (ə-jūr'ə-tōr'ē, -tōr'ē) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an adjuration. **ad-jure** (ə-jūr') *v.t.* **ad-jured, ad-jur-ing** 1 To



"skew" orientation (helical path)

2/23

proximal

FIG. 2A

generally straight intermediate portion

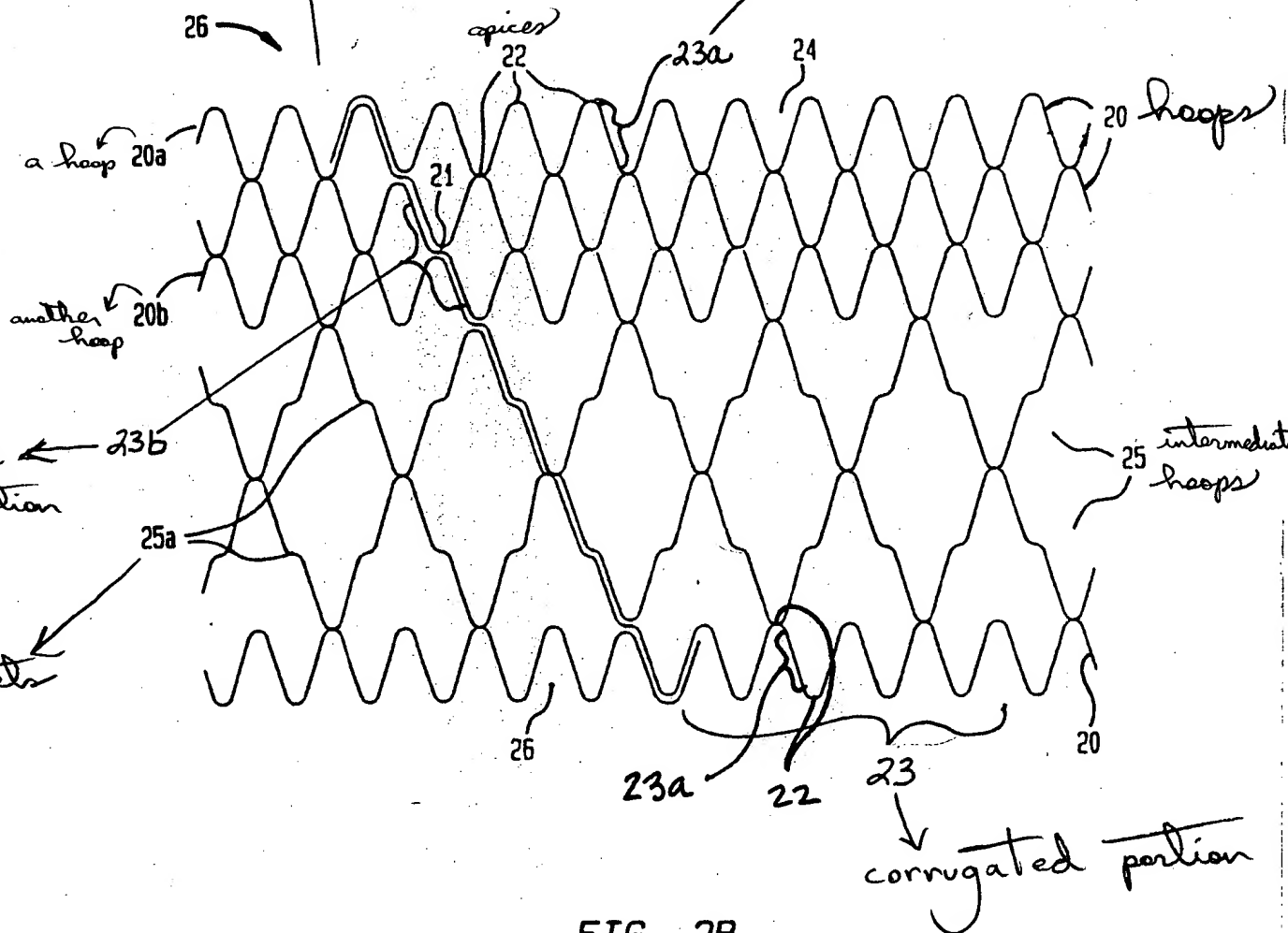
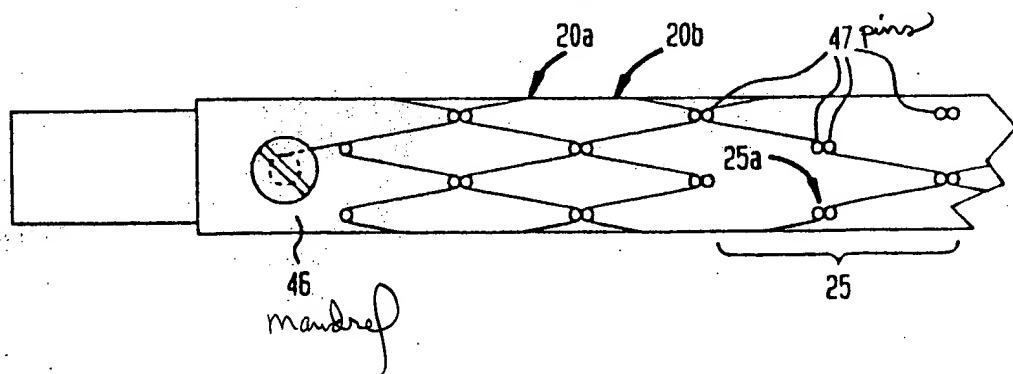


FIG. 2B



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